FOREIGN NEWS. FRANCE.

A CABINET CRISIS-M. OLLIVIER THREATENS RESIGNATION-PRINCE BONAPARTE STILL IN

PARIS, April 3, 1870. A parliamentary crisis is at hand. The Emperer desires to submit the new order of things to a vote of the people, and the Ministers' are not willing to permit the discussion of the Scnatus Consultum by the Corps Legislatif. Nothing definite on these points is known now, but declarations from the Cabinet are expected to be made at the opening of the Chambers to-morrow. It is reported that Prime Minister Ollivier will ask for a vote of confidence, and if this is refused he will resign.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is stillin Paris. It is said that he will go to Belgium.

RIOT OF THE CREUZOT STRIKERS. The strike among the iron operatives at La Crenzo continues. On Friday the strikers became riotons, and made every effort to provoke a collision with the troops which had been stationed there to preserve order. The rioters attacked them and pelted them with stones, and only the forbearance of the officers prevented a conflict. Additional troops were sent to the scene of disorder on Saturday evening. The city journals publish telegrams from La Crenzot affirming that the troubles there are kept alive by contributions of money from other countries.

The son of President Juarez of Mexico is expected

ROME.

A BARE MAJORITY SUFFICIENT TO ESTABLISH

HOME, Saturday, April 2, 1870. The Civilla Cattolica, organ of the Jesuits, publishes a long article, in view of the approaching discussion on the proposition for Papal Infallibility, tending to show that the Pope has no particular need of unanimity in the Council, but that a simple majority is sufficient to establish the dogma.

NO SPECIAL EMBASSADOR FROM FRANCE TO ROME BANNEVILLE TO RETURN IMMEDIATELY. PARIS. April 3, 1870.

La Liberté announces that M. Daru has abandoued his idea of sending a special Embassador to Rome. The Marquis of Banneville, French Minister to that city, who is at present in Paris, will therefore return to his post immediately. The reason for this is found in the failure of M. Darn, in his recent negotiations at Vienna, Madrid, and Florence, for a plan looking to concerted action.

According to the Memorial i Diplomatique His Holi-

ness the Pope defers the promotions to the cardinalate until September.

SPAIN.

THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CONSCRIPTION. MADKID, Saturday, April 2, 1870.

There is a very anery feeling manifested here in regard to the new Conscription bill. Trouble is apprehended at the demonstration which is to be made to morrow by the opponents of the measure.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OFINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, Saturday, April 2, 1870.

The London Spectator thinks colonial independence would divert the tide of emigration now running so strongly from Great Britain to the United States, in favor of the British territory. Sector inments "Ithe utter aridity of the de-

z'ately/ BIBLE REVISION.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey publishes a communication in The Record to-day, arguing against a revision of the recognized version of the Bible. VINAL PASSAGE OF THE FORCE BILL-THE RED

RIVER EXPEDITION. LONDON, April 3, 1870.

The Irish Force bill has passed both Houses of Parliament. The House of Lords met on Saturday to receive the expected message from the Queen approving the bill, but it was not sent in, and the House adjourned.

According to The Broad Arrow (newspaper) the expedition to the Red River district will be composed of 300 regulars and a force of Canadian militia, and will be under the command of Col. Wolseley.

The betting on the University boat race is six four in favor of Oxford.

GEN. PUELLO AT HAVANA-ARANGO'S MANIFESTO. Gen. Puello has arrived at Havana. Arango has issued a manifesto to the Cubans. He states that the recent manifesto of Gen. Quesado was a complete

GENERAL MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE INSUR-GENTS-REPORTED SURRENDER.

HAVANA, April 3 .- A general movement of the Spanish troops against the rebels in the Central Department has commenced. Separate columns left Enerto Principe on the morning of April 1. Another has marched from Puerto del Padre, to attack the insurgents in the rear, and Count Valmaseda has

Gen. Gayeneche is in the mountains behind Sibanica. He reports that 200 rebels have surrendered there, and he discovered and captured a depot of artillery, which is supposed to be the only one the insurgents possessed, and a number of small arms. His prisoners report that the insurgent forces are in a

Two powerful torpedoes were recently taken from under the rails of the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad, where they had been placed for the purpose of blowing up passing trains. Forty insurgents have been killed in the Holquin jurisdiction since the opening of the campaigu. A steamer arrived to-day from Cadiz with 500 troops. THE NEW MINISTER OF THE COLONIES ON THE

CUBAR QUESTION.
MADRID, April 3.—In the Cortes yesterday, Señor Moret, the new Colonial Minister, in peply to a question from a Unionist Deputy, said his policy in regard to Colonial reforms, would be the same as that of his predecessor. He expressed his dishelief in the ramon of disastrons events in Cuba; and discredited the report that there was any diplomatic arrangement between the United States and Great Britain on the Cuban question. A motion to postpone the consideration of the new Constitution for the colony of

I monists Deputies left the Chamber before the vote SAN DOMINGO.

Porto Rico was defeated by a vote of 100 to 13. The

VIEWS OF AN ANNEXATIONIST-NATIVE RE-MORCINGS-M. GAUTIER'S FELICITATION-DEET AND DOWER.

SAN DOMINGO, March 4, 1870 .- The annexation of San Domingo is new a fixed fact so far as the nonon of the Dominican people and Government can so complished. By a vote of more than twenty to one they have declared for the Union. It has not been an underhand trick of Government. Discussion has been open and this public was aware of the fact that a correspond ence between San Dondage card Washington was bei carried on with reference to annexation almost from the date of Gen. Grant's election. This knowledge has preshared the people for "becoming a part of the great American Union," and in many of the interior towns the popular will preceded and hurried on the action of the Figuritye. On the 27th of February, the 26th anniverway of the " separation from Hayti," there was an un mistakable jubiles throughout the Capital. The day was fine, and the whole population was out in its cayes attire. The members of the Cabinet and the whole body of Schatom met at the Fresident's palace to hear made the informal but definings statement from the lips of Base to the Consular corps that the Donanican people had positively and forever taken their stand as a purely American nationalty. "This is the day of our second high," said M. M. Guatier, the Minister of the Interior to a committee who expled to offer congratulations on the

section of the country during the two weeks of the pictir-

cito. "Our State was born in 1844, but the feeble and should Congress say may t" queried one of the party. Congress will not hold to its nay. It will reconsider the situation, and take the well-dowered maid while she is

willing," put in a bystanding Senator. The personal and political enemies of Bacz are des perately indignant that he should have had the honor of eading annexation over their heads. One hot-headed Cabralista declared that he was ready to be one of twenty devoted patriots, if a Brutus could be found to lead then to the sacrifice of this ambitious Cæsar; but it appear that the other 19 and the Brutus are not forthcoming These scattering malcontents are lost in the rush of the annexation movement. Flags and emblems of the United States are gleaming out in every street, and even at uttle wayside cottages on the country roads. The Union is, indeed, much more advanced, even in details, than is generally believed. The public debt has been classified and will not in any case exceed \$1,500,000. The military force is ready for a prompt reduction to the regiment of two which will be amply prepared to keep the peace everywhere. A schedule of the public property is already in the hands of the Washington Cabinet, and the Dominican Senate has agreed that their Republic will enter the Union as a Territory, if that should be the preference of Congress, though its own choice would be to go in-like Texas-as a State. It is dowered with: First, a valuable complement of national edifices, such as forts Custom-House, and Post-Office, worth more as a mere question of utility and of market value than the \$1,500, 000 allowed for them as a means of paying its State debt; second, a Custom-House revenue of over \$500,000 a year. which may be regarded as a free gift to the Umon; third, the command of the most central and commodious trade centers of the Antilles, in the possession of the Bays of

These were the points as put by President Baez himself to the Grant Cabinet, through his confidential envoy, J. W. Fabens. The population, as estimated from the milltia muster-roll, the enurch census, and the voting lists. rather falls short of than exceeds 180,000. The majority of the population are blacks, but the Government is chiefly administered by the white race, because it also represents a large proportion of the wealth and education of the country.

Manzanilla and Samana.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE RED RIVER TROUBLES-PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF SCOTT-CANADIAN IN-DIGNATION AROUSED.

The Toronto Globe of April 2, says: We have some particulars of the killing of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry. It appears that Mr. Scott was taken prisoner by Riel in December last, but made his escape after many weeks of weary imprisonment. When Boulton's party was formed he joined it, and was captured by Riel, with the band, on their retreat to the Portage. On the 3rd of March, Mr. Scott was singled out from the rest of the prisoners, and tried-we are not yet informed by what Court, or under what form of procedure-for his acts above mentioned, and for " in sulting Mr. Riel and the guards by something he said," which charge he denied-and sentenced to be whot on the next day. The sentence was carried out. The clergy man who visited him and Mr. Donald A. Smith begged th ruffian Riel to grant his victim one day more to prepare for death, but the boon was refused. On the 4th March he was led out a few feet from the fort, and, kneeling it the snow, he prayed to God for the forgiveness of his sins He said it was "dreadful to put him to death," but placed his trust in God. Still kneeling, he was killed by several

Mr. Setter, a French half-breed, just arrived at Ottawa with news for the Government, states that Scott was tried by seven French half-breeds, who conducted the proceedings entirely in their own language, so that the poor fellow had no idea of what was going on, nor did he understand a word that was said. He was blindfolded and taken out in front of Port Garry, where he was shot at by three men, who did their work in anch - the was taken up by his inhuman execut-re and placed in his coffin, where he lay writhing in helpless agony for a whole hour, until death terminated his sufferings. This act has created an intense feeling in the settlement, and no man now feels his life safe for a single minute in the hands of the detested ruffian to whom they render an unwilling allegiance. Riel can muster from 400 to 500 men, armed with first-class rifles and all excellent shots, accustomed

The Globe comments on the facts of Scott's death in th following indignant strain: "It is only a few months since the British and American Consuls in Cuba guarded a man about to be shot, with their own bodies, and risked their lives in defense of justice and their countries' bonor. Was there no one in all that assemblage of socalled Britons, ready, if necessary, to go to death with poor Scott, and protest with their latest breath against must be a singular specimen of representative English men, for he, it seems, not only said nothing, but afterwards made himself busy in counselling submission to the rule of the murderer, and reports at St. Paul with infinite nairete, that since Scott's death things have been

Letters received by the Hudson Bay Company's agents. from their correspondent at Fort Garry, give a circum stantial account of the execution, and say Riel's pretext was that Scott was a dangerous man, and had violated

ADOPTION OF PROMPT MEASURES FOR THE RES-CUE OF THE U.S. CONSUL-THE NEW INSUR-RECTION FORMIDABLE—THE PICQUETS AND THEIR GENERAL-PROTESTANTISM. PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 23 .- No time has been

ost in taking measures to obtain the release of Mr. Weiner, United States Consul, lately seized by the Rebel Gen. Jacquet, and held as a hostage. On the arrival here of the steamer Petion from Jeremie, bringing the news of the steamer Petion from Jeremie, bringing the news of Mr. Weiner having failen into the hands of Jacquet, the Government immediately resolved upon a vigorous course of action to rescue him, and at the same time compel the Picquets to surrender. Two Haytian steamers have accordingly been dispatched to the South, and Gen. Brice has been recinforced, and ordered, in the event of the insurgents not promptly laying down their arm, and accepting the amnesty offered them by the Government, to prosecute hoetilities against them with the utmost vigor. At the same time, as Mr. Weiner was acting Consul for England and France as weil as for the United States, the representatives of the three powers in Portau-Prince determined, after consultation, to second the demand of the Haytian Government for that centicinan's release, and a British war steamer, the Niobe, has accompanied the Petion and the Pequod, to assist in bringing Jucquet to his senses. This imposing display of force will probably have the desired effect in making Jacquet to will succeed equally well in compelling the Picquets to sourender. The new rebellion is muck more formidable than it was at first believed to be. Jacquet is a savage mountaineer, strong-willed and brave, and bent upon avenging Salnave's execution. He has laid his plans so well, that already he is receiving supplies and ammunition from abroad, and three English schooners have been captared within a very short time for having on board munitions of war and provisions for the rebels.

A French Catholic priest here has just become converted to Protestantism, and last Eunday preached, for the first time since his conversion, in the American Protestant Episcopal Church of Portau-Prince. A large crowd attended to hear him give an account of his conversion. of Mr. Weiner baving fallen into the hands of Jacquet,

MINISTER WASHBURNE ON MR. BURLINGAME. The meeting in the American Chapel in Paris The meeting in the American Unapel in Parit to give expression to the regret feit for the late Hon. Anson Burlingame on the 16th uit. was attended by a large number of the American residents in Paris, and by several members of the diplomatic body. The proceedings commenced with Schumann's Pinneral March, followed by the magnificent choral from Mendelsson's Erijah, "How beautiful upon the mountains," sung by the Marquise de Cicolini, Mrs. Turner, Messrs. R. Smith and R. Gesling.

the Marquise de Cicolini, Mrs. Turner, Accara. A. Sainta and R. Gosling.

The Hon. E.B. Washburne presided and delivered a long address in which he said: "Mr. Burlingame was a statesman of large, liberal, and enlightened views. As a man he was inonest, just, generous, brave, and the very soul of honor. As a hushaud, he was affectionate and devoted; as a father kind and indulgent. A thorough American he loved his country atmost to adoration, and his affections and hopes were all centered in her happiness, prosperity, and giory. Though born in the State of New York, his carliest years were passed in the West, and he might therefore be called the child of the forest and the prairie. He was a man of fine literary tastes, and the prairie. He was a man of fine literary tastes, and he might therefore be called the child of the forest and the prairie. He was a man of fine literary tates, and a great reader of classical literature, and of sprivaled conversational powers. But it was on the stomp as a popular orator that he achieved his greatest tramples. He never was so much in his element as in a political campaign when he could play with the hopes, the fears, and prejudices engendered in electhonering strife. With a splendid presence, a wonderful command of Laggage, thoroughly conversant with the topics he was discussing, with a voice of remarkable volume and clearness, he was one of the most effective stump speakers of his time in a country like ours, distinguished above all countries for its elequent orators.

WASHINGTON, April 3,-Official information has just been received here that the French Government has arranged with the French Atlantic Cable Company to cancel its exclusive ecocession for landing cables from the United States on French soil. The United States NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Government or any citizen of our country can, therefore, now land cables from the United States on French sell in reciprocation of the privilege to the French to land cables on the soil of the United States.

THE INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS IN WYOMING TERRITORY-SEV-ERAL WHITE MEN MURDERED-PROBABLE CAPTURE OF A MAIL STAGE AND DEATH OF THE PASSENGERS-THE PEOPLE CALLING FOR COL. BAKER.

SOUTH PASS CITY, Wyoming, April 3 .- On the morning of the 31st ult., a son of Dr. James Irving of Atlantic City was attacked by about 25 Indians in the outskirts of Atlantic City. He was shot with a bullet and three arrows, and expired from the effects of the wounds on the evening of the 1st inst. The attack was a surprise to the citizens, as it was supposed that the Indians in the vicinity were peaceable, having been sent here by Gen. Augur. After the attack mentioned, a party of citizens from Atlantic City went out to look for the pros pecting parties scattered over the adjacent country They returned yesterday with the bodies of J. McGuire They returned yesterday with the bodies of a Scholman A. Kellogg, E. Fasherry, W. C. Bennington, and James H. Athlek, which were found in different places and horribly mutilated. Four more of the citizens of Atlantic City are still missing, and there is no doubt but that two of them have been killed, as they were near the trail of the Indians. The stage due here yesterday at 3 o'clock p. m., has not yet arrived, and it is now believed that it has been captured by the Iudians, as a party of from 55 to 160 were seen on the 1st going is now believed that it has been captured by the Indians, as a party of from 75 to 100 were seen on the 1st going towards the stage route, and as the weather is fine and the route well equipped, any ordinary accident that could happen the stage would have been remedied by the present time. The stage left Big Sandy Station, 45 miles west of here, yesterday morning, all right. On board the stage were Paymaster-Gen. Alvord, Maj. Russell, and four guards of the United States Army, Frederick Hummell, a passenger: William Benham, one of the proprietors of the route, and W. A. Kelley, driver. A party of mounted horsemen have left here to endeavor to learn the fate of this party. There is but a few infanty troops in Wind River Valley to guard that important settlement, and none in this vicinity of any kind. Our people are loudly calling for Gen. Sheridan or Col. Baker.

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.

THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE IN TROY ON FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The following dispatches have been received here in answer to the inquiry of Gen. Sherman whether Mrs. Thomas would con sent to the burial of the remains of Gen. Thomas at West Point:

sent to the burial of the remains of Gen. Thomas at West Point:

ECHO, Utah, April 2, 1870.

Gen. W. T. Sherman: Mrs. Thomas preferred a quiet funeral, but as you were to be there, desired to leave all the arrangements to you. I think Friday will be the better day, if it is agreeable to you.

J. P. Willard, Brevet Lieut. Col. San Francisco, April 2, 1870.

Gen. W. T. Sherman: Your dispatch just received. I regret I cannot yield to the desire of having the burial at West Point. As Troy will be my future home, I feel that I must bury Gen. Thomas in my family lot at the cemetery there. I will leave to you the arrangements for the inilitary faneral at Troy. On the arrival of the remains they will be deposited temporarily in the receiving vault. Col. Willard knows my wishes. Private services have already been held here. Sincere thanks for your attention.

Headquarters of the Army, Addutant Gen. Prances L. Thomas.

Headquarters of the Army, Addutant Gen. Ge. H. Thomas will be buried at Troy, New-York, on Friday, April 8, at 12 o'clock noon, and the ceremonies will be conducted in military order under the supervision of Major-Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the military division of the Atlantic. The escort will be a battation of eight companies: and Gen. Meade is authorized to use two of the companies of the Engineer batalion from Governor's Island, and the band from West Point. All officers of the General, and State Governments, all members of the Volunteer armics, civic societies, and citizens generally, are invited to be present to manifest their respect to the memory of him who holds a sacred place in the heart of every American. By command of General in the heart of every American. By command of General in the heart of every American. By command of General in the heart of every American. By command of General in the heart of every American. By command of General in the heart of every American. By command of General in the heart of every American.

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

Gen. Thomas passed east this afternoon. The military puid appropriate honors.

ALBANY.

ABOUT ELECTION FRAUDS — WHAT SHALL BE DONE T-RAILROAD MATTERS—AFFAIRS CONCERNING NEW-YORK CITY.

requiring the District-Attorney and the Judges to proceed vigorously in arraigning and punishing fraudulent voters are well enough as far as they go, but the addition required is that penalties shall be inflicted on any District-Attorney or Judge who fails to enforce the law promptly against all fraudulent voters, and against Inspectors who connive at frauds on the ballothoxes. For this purpose an amendment will be offered requiring the impeachment, removal, and punishment of any District-Attorney or Judge who does not promptly and faithfully execute the law against all persons concerned in election frauds. If Senator Tweed and his friends mean what they now profess, they cannot refuse sanctioning this essential amendment. The sentencing of the Brooklyn election villains to only ten days in a county jail, is sufficiently farcical to show the necessity of efficient measures for securing proper action hereafter in New York for punishing such secundrels, and such is the conclusion of some Senators who will propose and sustain the amendment here indicated. Other modifications will be made in the same spirit. The law must be passed and signed by the Governor before the New-York City Charter can go through, even though this also shall be considerably modified. By these movements in the Senate some atonement may be made for the violation of all parliamentary rules in rushing the City Charter with railroad speed through the Assembly, without allowing chance for debate or amendment.

parliamentary rules in rushing the City Charter with railroad speed through the Assembly, without allowing chance for debate or amendment.

Much feeling exists here concerning the enormous power proposed to be allowed to a fraudulently elected Mayor for filling nearly all the important city offices for many years, thus violating all Democratic and reasonable rules for enabling the people to bring those officers more frequently to account.

The extraordinary haste connected with Assemblyman Field's bill for punishing railroad companies for overcharging passengers is another of the remarkable legislation mevements of the time. The bill was introduced by him, referred to a Committee with which he was connected, reported back to the House, all in the charging passengers is snother of the remarkable legislation mevements of the time. The bill was introduced by him, referred to a Committee with which he was connected, reported back to the House, all in the course of an hour, a degree of speed rivaling the proceedings in rushing the City Charter through the same House; the secret of this hot haste will be found in the fact that the Central Railroad will be soon charged with violation of its charter in charging more than lawful fare, under pretext of palace cars, &c. A report from the investigating Committee on the latter point will be made in a few days, which will probably surprise many people concerning the difficulty experienced in getting the Central Railroad managers to testify clearly about the matter, their counsel interfering frequently to prevent their answering questions on that subject.

The bills for letting the Central and Hudson River roads advance the fare one-third above the present lawful rates hangs in suspense in both Houses, and it is reported that the customary appliances are actively in progress for "greasing the wheels" of legislation.

The Eric Road has several axes to grind, but all are rendered subservient to the great object of preventing a repeal of the iniquitous bill of last year, which enables Gould and Fisk to control that concern for five years against the will of the majority of the stockholders. Hence the Eric game is reported to be in favor of a speedy termination of the session. These and other railroad matters having "money in them" will occasion a lively time after the Now-York Charier and Election laws are disposed of.

Much interest is shown here to see the proceedings of

disposed of.

Much interest is shown here to see the proceedings of the Union League Club concerning the City Charter and the New-York Election law, and the wish expressed by many that some prominent men from that Club or eity were here to advise concerning the provisions of both bills during their peudency in the Senate—such men at the League would be likely to send—men not connected with any of the jobs to be effected by concentrating power in the hands of the Mayor.

ANOTHER STOLENBOND CASE.

On Jan. 2, 1869, the office of Messrs. Bier and a tin box, containing \$50,000 worth of United State bonds and other securities, was stelen. Recently thre and a tin box, containing \$60,000 worth of United exists bonds and other securities, was stelen. Recently three of the coupons of Covingtop, Ky., city bonds, a portion of those stelen, were cashed at the Bank of America by Wm. C. Brandon, keeper of a loan office at No. 702 Broadway. On Friday afternoon Brandon called at the Tombs to give evidence in the case of Edrar Deal, and on being questioned by Detective Elder relative to the coupons, admitted having had them cashed, and said he sold the bonds to a broker in Nassau-st. He was then arrested and committed. On Saturday an examination was held at the Tombs before Justice Dowling. Robert Jaffray, coupon and dividend clerk in the Bank of America, identified Brandon as the person who cashed the coupons. Detective Wm. Elder testified relative to his conversation with Brandon, and said Brandon had told him that he purchased the bonds from a stranger for 55 cents on the dollar, and had sold them for 55 cents, the coupons were cached by him at the Bank of America, and the bonds sold to a broker in Nassau-st, whose name he could not remember. Brandon, in response to the questions of the magistrate, said that he had purchased the bonds in good faith, and as a legitimate business transaction; he had signat his name and address in full on the book of the bank, and on the check he had received in payment of the coupons. The magistrate committed Brandon for trial in default of \$25,000 ball.

WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS OF THE FUNDING BILL-GEN. SPIN-NER ON THE NATIONAL BANK CLAUSE-THE TARIFF DEBATE-THE DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE TO BE RETAINED AS REPORTED-REPORTED RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, April 3, 1870.

It is the intention of the Ways and Means Committee to roceed to the final consideration of the Funding bill at their meeting to-morrow. They are now in possession of the views of the National bank men in opposition, and of Secretary Boutwell, who as strongly favors the bill. Although the several members of the Committee have not stated their views concerning this measure, it is well un derstood that there is a very wide difference of opinion mong them respecting it. The arguments of the bank men impress some of the members of the Committee very favorably, while others received their statements as con ing from interested parties, actuated only by selfish motives. That portion of the bill which is regarded as allowing contraction by the funding of greenbacks into a four-per-cent loan, it is thought, will be stricken out. It is understood the Secretary never asked for it, and he does not want it. It was incorporated in the Senate bill at the instance of a number of Senators, who thought it a capital idea to give the Secretary authority to fund the reenbacks into a four per cent loan. The House Committee and the members generally are opposed to this feature. The great struggle, however, in the Committee, and in the House, will be on the clause requiring the Banks to take the new bonds provided in the Funding bill. There is no doubt but a majority of the Committe will favor that clause, nowithstanding the pressure that has been and will be brought to bear on them to strike it out. In connection with this matter, the Committee will recommend in the Tax bill that the banks be relieved of a portion of the Government tax now imposed o

One of the most ardent friends of the Funding Bill ! United States Treasurer Spinner. As his official position makes him thoroughly conversant with the affairs and interests of the National banks, the officers of those banks have been writing him to learn his views on the National Banking clause in the Funding bill. The follow ing copy of the letter from him, in reply to one addressed him by a director of the National Park Bank of New York, shows how thoroughly he indorses the clause al

him by a director of the National Park Bank of New-York, shows how thoroughly he indorses the clause alluded to:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,?

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870. 5

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday's date has been received. Although all that I possess of worldly goods, save my home and furniture, is invested in United States stocks and National Bank stock, based on such Government stocks, as soon as it can in any way be done, to 4 per cent per annum. So you see that my lotes of what can and what ought to be done is further from your views than is the pins of the Secretary of the Treusury, which you regard with so much disfavor. I cannot, therefore, advise him to do as you desire I should. Little doubt exists that if Congress would consent, a four per cent stock could be negotiated in Europe, if agencies should be authorized at Amsterdam, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, London, and Paris, where such a stock, having the interest payable quarterly in the coin of the several countries, could at any time, at one of such agencies, be transferred at the option of the holder to a new purchaser, with the money realized from such sales of such a stock, and the six per cent stocks, on which the Government has the option for the holder to a new purchaser, with the money realized from such sales of such a stock, and the six per cent stocks, on which the Government has the option of the stocks that are now held by this office in trust for National Banks as security for the redemption and payment of the circulating notes; of such banks. Now, if others could afford to purchase a four per cent stock, it would seem to be no great hardship on the banks to compel them to replace the stocks so redeemed with a four per cent stock. While, therefore, I would agree with the proposition of the banks now we seem to be no great bardship on the banks to compel them to replace the stocks as redeemed with a four per cent stock. While, therefore, I would agree with the proposition of the banks now we seem to "Mexicans," oither o

ABOUT ELECTION FRAUDS — WHAT SHALL BE DONE THE ARILEOAD MATTERS—AFFAIRS CONCERNING NEW-YORK CITY.

ALBANY, April 3.—The lame and impotent conclusion of the trials of the Brooklyn election fraud conspirators is having salutary effort in opening wide the eyes of some of our legislators toward the necessity of greater stringency than was at first proposed in Mr. Tweed's bill for regulating elections in New-York City, and in Mr. Genet's bill concerning elections throughout the State. Mr. Tweed's city election bill must be amended by an essential addition in one respect, as well as important modifications in others. Its provisions requiring the District-Attorney and the Judges to proceed vigorously in arraigning and punishing fraudulent voters are well enough as far as they go.

they may find their mistake when it will be eternally too late for their salvation.

The funding of the entire national debt at the lowest possible rate of interest, and on the best terms possible, should now be paramount to every other financial luterest. When the loan shall have been advantageously piaced, and the country made easy financially, the necessary details, including justice to the banks, can be easily arranged. If it shall be found that banks cannot do a remunerative business on the issue of their circulating notes, based on and secured by a 4 per cent stock, concessions, in the way of remissions of taxes or duties, can be made in their favor.

As the law in regard to National Bank taxation now stands, these banks are not only subject to State and municipal taxation, but their stockhoiders are hable to be taxed separately on their idividual shares held by them in such banks. The General Government levies contributions on these institutions in an excessively annoying mainer. The manner of assessing is very objectionable, and the aggregate amount collected is probably more than is reasonable. The General Government there is through its Collectors of internal Revenue, exacts from each bank a license fee, and a percentage on dividends and on undivided profits. Through this office tionable, and the aggregate amount collected is probably nore than is reasonable. The General Government, through its Collectors of Internal Revenue, exacts from each bank a heense fee, and a percentage on dividends and on undivided profits. Through this office it collects percentage on three other items, viz.; on circulation, on deposits, and on capital, agregating about \$6,000,000 through the office of laternal Revenue. Should the duty on circulation alone be remitted, it would to a great extent compensate the banks for the difference of interest as now received on stock held by them, and the proposed 4 per cent stock, as banks for the difference of interest as now received o stock heid by them, and the proposed 4 per cent stock, a proposed in the future to be held in trust by this office t secure the redemption of their circulating notes. The National Banks acted nobly and stood bravely by the Government and the people during the war. It is hope that they will continue in their patrotic course by againsting the Government in placing the loans with the interest at a low figure, so that the people will be satisfied and so that repudiation will not be able to "raise it hateful head in the land." Very respectfully yours, F. E. SPINNER, U. S. Treasurer.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House net, and during the morning bour a large number private bills were reported and passed, and some adverse reports were laid on the table. The Senate bill author zing the Corporation of Washington "to set apart and plant with trees portions of the streets and avenues, leaving roadways of not less than 35 feet," was passed with an amendment forbidding the occupancy of any part of the streets or avenues for private purposes. After the introduction and reference of several bills, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. rejected, and that article romains as reported in the bill, 20 cents per pound. The tax on coffee was discussed, but provided for in the bill, at 6 cents per pound. When the question of sugar was reached, at about ame evident there was no quorum present, and an adournment took place.

A report is in circulation here that Messrs. Trumbull,

Conkling and Carpenter, members of the Senate Judiciary consequence of the conduct of the Senate, tending to cast disrespect upon it, in falling to sustain its recommendadons, the last cases being the Texas bill and the admis ion of Gen. Ames. The report is doubtless unfounded.

The Senate Military Committee will to-morrow take up or consideration Gen. Logan's Army bill, and will report it as soon thereafter as practicable to the Senate, with recommendations and amendments. The propositions of enstor Wilson, the Chairman of the Committee, will make a much larger reduction in the expenses of the loes, but it is impossible to foretell the result. The House Committee will adhere to their bill, and the subject will probably be discussed in the Schale at great length.

probably be discussed in the Senate at great length.

The House Election Committee, who have charge of
the contested case of Eggleston versus Strader, determined on Saturday to reopen the case, and hear arguments on both sides before they decided the case.

The bill which passed the House abobishing polygamy
is under consideration by the Senate Committee on Territories. It is understood that a majority of the Committee
is favorable to more stringent legislation concerning
affairs in Utah than is contained in the Culiom bill.

The registration of voters for the municipal election,
which takes place on the first Monday in June, begins
here to-morrow. A lively time is anticipated. The Republicans are divided in regard to the caudidates for the
offices to be filled, and the Democrate are endeavoring
to take advantage of the division, and have their party

registered in full.

Mr. A. Willmann, who was appointed Assessor of the
Fifth Internal Revenue District of New York, at the request of General Sigel and other German Republicans

of New-York City, has declined the office, and it is under-stood the President will to morrow nominate Mr. Morris Fustian for the position. The President has accepted the resignation of C. M. Dennison as Assessor of the Twenty-first New-York District. No successor has been named. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

GOLD AND SILVER MINES-MR. RAYMOND'S RE-

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The report of Rossiter W. Raymond, U. S. Commissioner of Mining Statistics, has been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and ordered to be printed. It contains, in addition to the usual current statistics, a large amount of permanently valuable information. The Commissioner estimates the bullion product of 1869 as follows:

Oregon and Washington..... Montana. Colorado and Wyoming...... \$63,500,000 Total.....

so figures are the most trustworty hitherto proented for the year. It is gratifying to see that, in spite of the severe drouth of last Summer, the falling off in the ullion product is but trifling in comparison with what was feared by many. In fact, the steady increase in productiveness of the quartz mines has partially counterbalanced the temporary stoppage of mining in numerous placer districts of California, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana; and the abundant promise of a good supply of water this season gives ground to expect in 1873 what we have not had for years-an increase in the product of bullion over that of the year preceding.

Mr. Raymond's first report after his succession to the office of J. Ross Browne was marked by a pleasant pect harity. It was divided into two parts, the first of which was occupied with observations on the present condition of the mining industry on the public domain, and the second was devoted to a thorough discussion of the relations of governments to mining and questions of mining law and education. It was this compact and clear argu-ment which received from The London Saturday Review the compliment of an extended notice, as the principal feature of permanent value in the report.

The Commissioner's ireport for 1869 is similarly at anged. After the portions devoted to a survey of the condition and prospects of mining in the different States and Territories under the Commissioner's inspection, come numerous illustrated chapters, treating of mineral come numerous illustrated chapters, treating of mimerat deposits, mechanical appliances, methods, and processes of mining, etc., and forming a most interesting display of the present standpoint of American science in these respects. Documents of the class have a direct bearing on the industrial development and prosperity of the country; on the movements of trade and population; and it is to be looped that Congress will promptly renew the very moderate appropriation of \$10,000 per annum, which suffices to continue this most ascful work.

RELATIVE NUMBERS AND PRICES OF FARM STOCK.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The returns of February, 1870, indicate a very slight increase of horses in the Eastern and Middle States, an advance of five per cent in

Eastern and Middle States, an advance of five per cent in the Ohio Valley, 13 per cent in growing States west of the Mississippi, and eight per cent in the Cotton States. A slight increase in the number of mules is noted in nearly all the States, most noticeable in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and in Kansas and Nebraske.

The number of cattle is gradually augmenting, though not in equal proportion, or in all the States. In the following States returns indicate a slight falling off from last year: Maine, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Louislana, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. The States beyond the Missispip show the largest relative increase.

The swine, meetly pigs and store hogs, appear to be somewhat reduced in numbers in all the New-England States except Massachusetts, in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. An increase of 21 per cent is indicated in Kansas, and a considerable increase is shown in Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, California and Oregon. On the whole, the supply of young swine is scarcely equal to the wants of our increasing negatives. to the wants of our increasing population; in cantorum

one extent in Nebraska. A slight decline is indicated in most of the States, not milicient to reduce materially the aggregate number.

The prices of horses and mules have increased in some of the Southern States; swine have fully maintained last year's rates, and the tendency in prices of sheep is upward. Cattle are somewhat lower in price than hast year in most of the States, but cows are scarcely affected by the decline.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.-At 11:50 a. m. to-day a sharp, weeked shock of earthquake occurred here. Its duration was six seconds—the direction from

couth-east to north-west, and the motion vertical. There ous no damage to life, limb, or property, but there was intense excitement for a few moments. All animals were terribly frightened, and several runaways resulted were terribly frightened, and several remaways resulted from the fright. The City Hall, where the courts were in session; the Merchants' Exchange, the Mercantile Li-brary, the Custom-House, and other large buildings were instantly vacated, and a panic was created at the hotels. The streets swarmed with people in a moment. It was raining at the time. Prior to the shock the barometer was observed to fall very rapidly.

THE NEW-ORLEADS BACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—The Spring meeting of the Metairie Club commenced to-day. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The first race, a dash of two miles, for \$500, \$150 to the second horse, was won by Coquette in 3:34, beating Marietta, King Tom, Coborta Matt Griffin, Victory, and Betty Bay in the order named. The second race was for the National Half Engle stakes, loo half cagles added, 25 half cagles to the second horse, mile heats. The following was the

Buttumary: Lida Grissen... Lists Trigg 3 dis.

Lists Trigg 5 dis.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.The Democrats of Albany have nominaGov. Davis of Texas has called a session of the Legislature, to meet at the capital on the 25th inst.

... The Petursburg Iron Works, at Rich-nood, Va., were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss \$100,000.

The San Francisco Mint coined, during the month of March, \$2,215,000, making the total colorage since Jan. 1 \$4,820.00.

George B. Porter was murdered in Utica on Saturday, Ames B. Stafford and Hugh Mallon being arrested on suspicion.

The steamer Thomas H. Allen, from Little Rock and for Memphis, Tenn., strucks log on 5 was Lake on Friday, and sunk in four feet of water.

....Mrs. Margaret Leonard of Worceste Mass., was killedon Saturday by falling into a hoghead water and fracturing her skull. She was about 45 year Robert Dale, charged with stealing letter

Robert Dale, charged with stealing reden-from the Baltimore Post-Office, was tried and found guilty in that city on Saturday. A motion has been made for a new trial.Gov. Bowie of Maryland has vetoed the act incorporating Chestertown in that State, on the ground that the citizens entitled to vote under the bill are described as "white male citizens."

Samuel W. D. Moore, an old and promi-... The body of a little son of Rufus Fuller of Worvester, Mass., 3) years of age, who has been missing since Friday sight, was found in a neighbor's well on Saturday, he having fallen in while at play.

....The body of an unknown man was found in the Hudson at Stuyvesant Lighthouse. It was a to black pants, vest, and coat, and in the pocket coat was a handkerchief marked "Charles C."

.... The old New-Orleans City Council la passed an ordinance directing the City Treasurer to see the city stock in the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad thus disregarding the injunctions of the courts.Lickeider, recently convicted in the Mont

gotnery County (Onio) Court for mardering his sou, he been sentenced to the Pententiary for life. The on will be taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. Rights Learne has been a west of error, Rights League has issued a proclamation setting at Tuesday, the 26th fast, as a day of thanksgiving, jubi and general rejoicing over the ratification of the Fiftee

.... An incendiary fire yesterday in Ports month, Va., destroyed six buildings, including the Post office. The letters, effice books and papers of the Post office were saved. The loss is \$18,000, partially covered

while endeavoring to cross the Juniata River, on Satur-day, at Huntington, Penn., in a small skiff, were both drowned, the boat striking against the trestie-work of the bridge, and breaking in two.

.The property known as "Tower Hall." .The strike of the coal-miners of the

Schaylkill region has begon. The collieries have been stopping, one after another, since Thursday evening last. No suspensions have yet occurred in the Scrauton region, though it is expected that some of the men will stop to-day if the Mahanoy and Tanaqua men go out.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTORAL REFORM-PARLIAMENTARY CHARAC-TERS - MR. BERNAL OSBORNE ON BALLOT AND BULLET-THE SHAKESPEARE FOLIO. IVROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. I

LONDON, March 17 .- In a House of 342 members a

najority of 110 voted, yesterday, for the Ballot. The

numbers were 226 to 116, and again 230 to 110-just two to one. The question was not taken directly for or against the Ballot; if it had been, the majority would have been larger. Nor did it receive the support of the Government, by whose aid the majority might have been doubled. As has invariably been the case heretofore, it was a private member who brought in the bill, and moved the second reading. It has been well understood that the Government did not now desire to oppose the Ballot, and would sooner or later give it their support. What they wanted was time-a demand so commonly made by Ministers that I wonder it does not provoke the well known retort of the Indian chief, "You have all there is, I suppose." Last year, Mr. Leatham, who now has the measure in charge, was induced to withdraw his bill without a vote; the Government giving some kind of a pledge that they would deal with the Ballot in connection with other matters of electoral reform to be reported upon by a committee. He was sure even then of so strong a vote that I thought his yielding to the ministerial pressure a mistake in tactics. No matter how liberal this Government, or any Government, may be, it wants spurring. Since then, spite of the defection of Mr. Mill and the dectringers opposition of The Spectator, the process of conversion has gone on rapidly. Mr. Leatham showed great energy. He even persuaded the Special Committee to hold extra essions and adopt its report in favor of the Ballot, and publish it just in advance of the coming on of his motion yesterday. As there was a kind of understanding that a decisive vote should not be taken before the report had been made, the debate of yesterday must otherwise have been postponed. Once postponed, nobody can say when another chance might have occurred, so hot is the struggle for precedence in business which the Government does not It happened this time exactly as it did last year,

that Ministers were not ready to proceed. They

thought it a subject so important that the bill ought to be ministerial and not private. But it was not important enough to induce Mr. Gladstone to be resent when it was known to be coming on. The Cabinet had arrived at no decision. The youngest member of it, Lord Hartington, was thought equal o the task of once more coaxing the resolute advocates of the Ballot to wait again the convenience of the Government. He was not permitted to make any positive pledge in behalf of the Cabinet, nor to express anything but his personal approval of the measure. But this time, Mr. Leatham was proof against such soft persuasions. When it was found he would not give way, the Tories showed fight. As has happened more than once this session. they rallied to the support of the Government against its radical friends. They complained that they had not had time to read the report of the Committee. They charged sharp practice upon Mr. Leatham. Young Lord Claud Hamilton, the enfant terrible of the Tory party, screamed out that the moving of the second reading, on pretense that the journment of the debate in a speech filled with his usual declarations of despair. Mr. Newdegate must have been in Thackeray's mind when Thackerny deexcibed somebody as wearing "the usual English expression of subdued agony and intense gloom." There could not be a stronger contrast than the funereal solemnity of Mr. Newdegate and the rattling hilarity which Lord Claud both manifests and excites. The angry character which the debate assumed was relieved by Mr. Bernal Osborne, who made his first speech since his recent election for Waterford, and whom both parties are heartily glad to see again in the House. Nothing could be more entertaining than his account of his experiences in Nottingham and Waterfordexperiences which had convinced him that without the ballot the whole election system is a farce. He reminded the House of Mr. Lowe's adventures at Kidderminster, nearly resulting in the loss of his life by the outrageous violence of the mob. Read his account of an Irish election. It is amusing and sad, equally, and may be said to be summed up in his declaration that if you wish to supprsede vote by bullet, you must have vote by ballot. extinguished the Postmaster-General by expressing his doubt whether Lord Hartington could find time to prepare a Ballot bill while he had so much to do in setting the telegraphs right. In the end, Mr. Leatham consented to an adjournment of the debate to a fixed day, May 3. He seems to have had no other course, since the Tories were determined on a factious opposition. As it was Wednesday, and the House never sits beyond fron Wednesdays, it was quite in their power to prevent a vote on the second reading. The oill would then have become a dropped order, with little chance of being again reached. As it now stands, the Government can scarcely avoid taking it up, and either this or a bill including the ballot among other electoral reforms is sure to pass the Commons this session. What the Lords will do with it is another question. If forced to accept an obnoxious Land bill, they may wreak their vengeance on the Ballot, as they did on the University Tests bill last year. Let them. The oftener they throw themselves across the popular will, the sooner will come the day when they will be crushed-when few score of querulous gentlemen will no longer be able to resist, even for a time, the purpose of the representatives of the nation.

tarday by auction for £300, about \$1,800. This seems a small price compared with the £716 which Mr. Geo. Daniels's copy brought, Miss Burdett Contts being the buyer. But the present copy is in no way comparable to Mr. Daniels's, which was considered the finest known, and is certainly the finest that has lately boan offered for sale. The book never occurs in re-ally fine condition. Moderately good copies are by no means particularly rare. Most of them are defec tive in title or leaves at end or the verses at begining, as was the one which was sold yesterday, the verses being inlaid. A book can hardly be called rare which can always be had when wanted, and there is never any difficulty in getting the Shakespeare first folio if you are not too particular about condition and don't mind a few leaves being supplied in fac-simile. It is common to remark with surprise that the price at the end of last century was not more than £10. But I have seen a copy-a very poor one-recently marked in a bookseller's catalogue ess than £60, and there is, or lately was, a copy on sale in London for £105, cut very close. Other copies now or recently to be bad, ranged from that price up to £450. The second folio brought at yesterday's sale but £55 10s; which was its full value, to say the least. The third was a well known copy in very nousual condition, said to be the largest in existence. It brought the mad price of £200, owing to ownerstances which sometimes enhance the sale price of p book beyond reason. Mr. Addington, who bought the first, bought also the third. The competing bids came from a bookseller who had an unlimited order for the book, and who bid £195. There he stopped and left it to Mr. Addington, but Tafterward heard him doubting whether his client would be satisfied. This copy has been twice sold by the same bookseller for £42, and was bought at that price by its late owner. Excepting the first, the folios are really of little value. The third is called specially rare, and a story is told of nearly the whole edition being destroyed by the London fire-a store of which tiere is

A copy of the first Shakespeare folio was sold yes